DER OF ADVERTHENCE

The Duty of Govern THE public mind awaits in painful suspense the result of pending deliberations at Washington, relative to the forts and forces of the United States at Charleston. It is of course impossible to judge safely of the proper course to be persued by the President, in our present ignorance both of Major Anderson's despatches and of Governor Pickens' overtuges. But we are not without clear and evident principles, both of imperative duty and of sound discretion, which must govern faithful public officers in this matter, whatever the circumstances.

The dictates of strict justice to ourselves, are not to be blindly and exclusively followed in cases of collision, least of all with our brethren. Any honorable and consistent course, to evade or postpone bloodshed, ought to be anxiously sought for and sedulously pursued. But we hazard nothing in saying that any concession to the traitors, of the indisputable rights and authority of the United States, will be a terrible sacrifice of future to present peace. It may be a question whether it is necessary to send Major ANDERSON re-inforcements, or whether it is wise to send them unnecessarily, or whether the expedition of the Star of the West was not a feeble and clumsy blunder. as ill-advised as tardy, and as ill-managed as ill-advised, and fit only to be backed out of. It may be still more questionable at what time it will be best to demand and enforce-us certainly must be done somer or later at all bazards-the restoration of the public property treasonably seized. But we insist that there can be no question, that the just position of the Union should be held without the slightest compromise. No terms should be made with traitors, which do not involve the full surrender of the public property to the United States Government.

Let them take their own course-and let the Government also take its course, prudently but firmly, without conditions accepted or pledges granted. If they desire to keep the peace under certain circumstances-let them. If the Government can keep the peace without dishonor at the same time, let it by all means be done. But any further agreements or understandings, while the rebels continue to occupy the military posts of the Union or offer to surrender them only on condition that the Government shall not garrison them or shall garrison only the worthless portion of them, would only dishonor and weaken the Government, and thus encourage and in crease the prospects of civil war.

We call upon the President to stand firm, and consent to no compromise or armistice with the traitors. If re-inforcements can be safely delayed, and if it is not best at present to apply force for the recapture of the other Southern forts, then let quiet be preserved by independent action irrespective of that of South Carolina. The country, and the business of the country, do not fear the consequences of maintaining with all necessary force the military positions of the government, and its control over the commerce of all our our ports. Everybody knows that in this course there is no doubt nor danger of the result. On the contrary, every symptom of timidity, vacillation or compromise, in these plain duties and necessities of self-preservation, on the part of the Government, impairs confidence in the future, and paralyzes the enterprise of a country other wise abundantly rich, prosperous, and secure.

A Caution.

The Grand Jury, under the charge of Judge SMALLEY, are engaged in investigating the various matters submitted to them. It is to be hoped that they will examine the movement said to have been set on foot is our city, to enlist workingmen, and especially those who are temporarily out of employment, as soldiers to go South and fight the battles of the men who own their laborers and are making war on the North for preferring to hire and pay them.

We warn those of our readers who may be treason, and as such will be detected and punished. The law, as defined by Judge SMALLEY. is clear. Every one of the states which have secoded, so far, have placed themselves in an attitude of active hostility to the mational government, and any aid, comfort, or assistance ex tended to them in furtherance of their hostile designs, whether by enlistment or otherwise, is a crime punishable with death. Let workingmen beware of the scamps who will attempt to soduce them into such wickedness.

It is understood that workingmen will be hired, nominally to go to the South as laborers, on imaginary canals and railroads, and when thus got there will be compelled either to starve or enlist. Beware of all such offers. No laborers are needed or can find any sort of honest employment at the South. All trades there but war, are nearly at a stand-still, and will soon be quite so, if the rebellion centinues. For public works, there are no possible means at the South. The seceding states are bankrupted in advance by the mere governmental and military expenses which they cannot even begin to pay. Any agent, therefore, from the South, who may pretend to be in quest of laborers, should be set down without circumlocution as an impostor.

It is a notorious fact, that for some time past free laboring men arriving at southern ports, have been systematically driven back in the ves sels that brought them, on the ground that there was nothing for them to do, and that they could enly become chargeable to the state as paupers Any man who may be approached with offers of southern employment, will therefore do no more than his duty as a good citizen and a free man, by reporting the attempt to the Grand

"Food for Powder."

We copied from a Mobile paper yesterday, an article setting forth the shamefulness of exposing the "flower of the southern youth" to undiscrim inating bullets, and thus sending sorrow and desolation into those homes of luxury and refinement which are the southerner's favorite boast. We received information yesterday which explains the meaning and object of this exhortation. The chivalrous scions of the southern aristocracy feel themselves to be altogether "too good food for powder" (as our Mobile contemporary expresses it) and therefore a grand recruiting effort is on foot to procure less valuable material to fill ditches, in the shape of unemployed working-men from the North, who are to be entrapped by promises of employment, and impressed on their arrival, under penalty of starva-tion if not of more direct punishment.

Powder for Food-Northern Fire-enters. of "food for powder," we are made the medium of a response from a number of unempleyed men who seem to imagine that they would rather eat than be eaten. We do not publish the following communication because we like or approve the too South-Carolina-like atrocity of s proposals; but to show the enemies of the what sort of "aid and comfort" they are likely to get from the bone and sinew of porthern democracy. Our working-men are shrewd enough to see which side of the bread the butter is on, and if any are really depraved enough to fight for spoil, they will look out for a chance of success, in choosing sides. Privateering is hardly a game at which two can play, in the present case. The side that is without ships and sailors, or a navy to protect either coast or commerce, must take all the spoiling and none of the spoil.

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More seriously—the suggestion of our misguided correspondent opens up a frightful picure of the horrors of civil war, into which the belligerent states are recklesely rushing. We do not believe in the danger of a general eivil grar, simply because we do not believe our Gov. of Virginia, and a leading gentleman from the Bore

ernment will be so disorganized that the Union an be rent asunder. But if the wicked ambition of the southern politicians should be realized. in the severance of the South from the North, no mortal mind can imagine the means which could save us from a ferocious strife, in which such meadful enterprises as the following would be the order of the day, with or without "the

anction of the National Government." NEW YORK, JAN. 16 .- To the Editor of the w :- I and some 20 young men of my acquaintance fand there are thousands of others in the city) who are out of employment, would like to volunteer to go South in case of conflict between the North and South as prigateers to act along the coast of the southern states against the secoders .- If some of our rich ship owners would under the sanction of our national government fit out a few vessels as privateers, there would be no difficulty in obtaining a sufficient number of heroic young men who would cheerfully brave danger for the spoil and the merchants would find a profitable return for their capital, in the acve employment of their now idle vessels, which wil con rot in our docks, but which in case of being put on this service will swarm along the coast at the outh and do effective work, and perhaps suppress the treasonable conduct of the southern fire eaters. JOHN BUCKLY,

254 Grand st.

British Sentiment.

We copy on our first page, from the London Times, which seems never weary of recurring to the subject, a fresh expression of the profound sentiment excited in England by the warm re eption of the Prince of Wales in this country In view of the extravagant expectations of the leaders of southern treason, from the interested support and sympathy of England, it is opportupe to remark that the only strictly southern rit, visited by the Prince, was the only scene of personal indignity which he encountered in the United States; and that the disgraceful incident at Richmond evidently stung the most sensitive nerve of British honor as keenly as it was gratified by the kindly respect everywhere manifested toward the young stranger in the North The London Times itself, of late years some what more than circumspect, considerate and fair in its invariable treatment of American slavery, was goaded by that incident into philippic against the brutality and barbarism of slavery and of slaveholding character, which we felt constrained, in quoting at the time, to suppress for its intense bitterness and excessive everity. The British press, people and government will lose, if the South succeed in secoding, all motive for restraining the intense repug nance of human nature generally to American slavery. The same may be said of the North and of the world at large.

Christian Mediation. A number of eminent clergymen-eminent to among the northern apologists of slavery-have ssued a circular on the subject of present na tional perils, addressed to the clergy and laity of Christian churches in the southern states of the Union. It is signed by such men as the Reverend Doctors Spring, Phillips, Ports, Di WITT, BETHUNE, HAWKS, BANGS, MURRAY, and others of similar antecedents; and, by whomsoever written, is so beautiful a model of Christia grace and courtesy, as well as of rhetorical force and elegance, and is withal so remarkable a testimony at this late hour from such men, that we intend to make room for it tomorrow. We can only regret that these able and influential divines had not much earlier brought forward their weighty testimony to the loyalty and moderation of the northern anti-slavery sentiment gener ally, and had not much earlier exerted their great influence at the South, against agitation and sectional bitterness

We understand that this truly conservative and peace-breathing address has already bee forwarded to about three thousand southern clergymen.

Furnishing Arms to the South

THE Journal of Commerce, which, as its name ndicates, takes a commercial view of all public questions, and estimates the value of the Union by ts trade advantages, makes an apology for those northern dealers in "the dreadful implement sand mu nitions of war,"who have been doing a profitable trade the organ of these dealers, it says that they will unnimously plead "not guilty" to "treason," as defined by Judge SMALLEY of the U. S. District Court, is

his charge to the Grand Jury. They will claim, in the first place, that they made their sales to citizens of the secoding states before those states stepped out of the Union. At least two months before South Carolina passed her ordinance of secession, the demand from that state for firearms was unusually brisk, and slacked very much, if it did not entirely cease, by the time she had seceded. Long before secession was seriously discussed in Alabams, Mississippi and other states, orders commenced to pour in from them upon our New York dealers, and all the sales which it was possible to make, were effected before those states withdrew from the Union. It is exceedingly doubtful if \$5,000 worth of arms and ammunition have been disposed of by New York dealers, to all the seceding states, since their secession, unless to satisfy unfinished contracts. If they have effected such sales after secession, they would then claim that they did so willout any knowledge of the "traitorous purposes" for which the deadly merchandize might be designed.

Of course they will so plead; but pretended igno-They will claim, in the first place, that they mad

Of course they will so plead; but pretended ignorance is not a sufficient defence in the eye of the law These "dealers" are not such children that they never asked themselves, "What means this unusual southern demand for 'howitzers, rifles, muskets pistols, sabres, powder and bails?" But the Journa informs us that most of the orders for these "imple ments of war" emanated not from the state authorities, but from retail dealers in the South, whose busi ness it is to supply the demand for their "sanguinary wares," and whose "sole ambition is to make all they can out of it-an ambition which is shared by people who get their living by selling guns in New York." The Journal also argues, that it would be "impertinent" of the New York dealers to ask their southers customers whether the articles called for are to be used for "traitorous purposes." Still, in view of Judge SMALLEY's very explicit charge, the Journal deems it prodent to add a raild but half apologeti

aution to its commercial friends. It says -If they have erred, however, in any case, through ignorance, the effect of this solemn judicial caution will be to make them more careful in their dealing hereafter. In the present state of trade between the North and South, the temptations to sell guns are not likely to be too strong for ordinary patriotise to resist.

What the Journal means by "ordinary patriotism" we cannot positively say, but its language justifies the inference that it is a patriotism which would refuse to send arms South, when there are no purchas ers and no pay.

The Tribune, in an article on the same subject makes the following positive statements:—
About four weeks ago an agent of the state of Georgia, acting with the authority of Governor Baows, arrived here to negotiate for arms, and especially for field artillery. This agent put himself in a measure in the hands of Lieut. Col. A. J. Harder, of the 2d Cavalry (late Commandant of Cadets at West Point), and through his friendly offices, made a contract with R. P. Paragorr, of the West Point Foundry, at Cold Spring, for sixteen 6-pounder iron guns, to weigh 1.000 lb. each, the guns to be rifled and to be supplied with Dyer's rifled projectiles. At the same time a contract was entered into with Dr. Augustus Vielle, of West Troy, N. Y., for I6 carriages, suitable for these guns, with calsoons, battery-wagons and forges complete, and Viennis now at work on them with all diligence. Dr. Viglis is also about completing an order for a field battery, ordered through the house of Coopea & Ponn. of this city, and as they have done an extensive business with the South this winter, it is presumed that this battery is for that section—most probably for the state of Alabama.

Just after arranging these contracts, Col. Harder. makes the following positive statements :-

for the state of Alabama.

Just after arranging these contracts, Col. Harner oldsined a leave of absence, with permission to visit Europe from the traitorous FLOYD, and it is well understood among his friends that it was merely with a view to purchasing arms and munitions of war, either in this country or abroad, for the state of Georgia, that the induigence was granted. It is humiliating to feel that there are men in the service of the Union so lost to honor and all sense of shame as to do such things.

Dr. Voz.ik is the hired physician at the Watervliet Dr. Vol. is the hired physician at the Watervilet arsenal, and it is the town-talk of West Troy that he has made use of his position there to obtain mechanical facilities to fulfil his Georgia contract. Clearly it is the duty of the government to prevent this material from going forward to the rebels, and to promptly arrest every person concerned. We commend the subject to the Grand Jury.

Washington Rumors It is proposed to give the mail contractors in

South Carolina orders on the Sub-Treasury of Charleston, for the balances due them on the fourth quarter of 1860. Private advices from Texas indicate that the Dis-

unionists will be defeated there. It is also thought

that in Louisiana the co-operationists may get controi of the convention. Senators CRITTENDEN and Dong. As, WM. C. RIVES

der states, are preparing a new plan for settling the

difficulties of the country.

With the retirement of Senator Iverson of Georgia
rom participation in the business of the Senate, only three more withdrawals are necessary to give the Republicans control of that body, and with the cooperation of Messrs. Douglas, Biolin, Bright o Firen, they can now pass bills and confirm appoint In the House of Representatives, South Carolina i

the only state wholly unrepresented.

It is suggested, that acts admitting Alabama, Mississippi and Florida into the Union, be repealedthus placing them back in the original condition of morganized territories, so far as relates to their relaions with the Federal Government. It is also proposed to repeal all laws making ports of entry along the coast of the seceding states, and to seize all ves-sels attempting to enter them with cargoss. Such policy, it is believed, would soon bring the secession-

ists to their sober reflection.

A Republican who has traveled through Maryland as a Virginian, and gained the confidence of the con spirators by taking the oath of secresy, reports that en thousand men have been secretly organized in Maryland and Virginia, to prevent the inauguration of Lencous, and stop all progress through the state to Washington. The clerks in all the departments are to be sworn

o maintain the Union. It is re-asserted that Major Anderson has three

conths supplies of fuel and provisions. The report that the South Carolina messenger ere authorized to propose a surrender of all the Inited States property selzed at Charleston, is met The counter statements that the ultimatum of outh Carolina is the unconditional surrender of For Sumter: that Major ANDERSON had been notified by the state authorities of their intention to take the fort at whatever cost, and that Major Anderson replied that he had no authority to act otherwise than o defend himself. The question was then referred to the President, who declares that Port Sumter shall not be evacuated, and sends orders to Major ANDER son, by his messenger Lieut. Talnor, to defend his position if attacked. It is also stated that Major Andreason has been or

the United States flag, and to open his guns upon the offending parties. Gen. Scorr's arrangements for preserving the peace Washington are perfect and almost complete. The

Distinion Volunteers keep their meetings and doings as accret as possible.

Opinions of the Press.

The World thinks that each day's history makes lain that the non-cotton growing slave states will not follow the disunion programme with anything lik the submissiveness that was counted upon The precipitancy of South Carolina and the g

states, instead of hurrying the others passively along in the same hot path, has excited a certain resent-ment, and absolutely reacted upon the same cause it was designed to promete. The people of those states are all the coder and more cautious, for the slight of the wild recklessness south of hem.

It also shows that the cotton states have actually ot a single practical injury to complain of. What ever grievances exist, affect almost exclusively the order states, which are the slowest to act, and evince the most attachment to the Union :

The slaves of the distant cotton states are far out inderground railroad; and as regards territory, is none to which they can be profitably taken eir masters, for there is not a foot in our terri-s where cotton can be grown. The World also declares, that the insolent trease of South Carolina cannot be submitted to, as to suc-

cumb to it, would be a notification to the South, tha t can extort from the North anything it has the effrontery to demand. The Tribune approves of the project recently started, and already noticed in the Sen, of introducing into Congress a proposition to buy out all the slaves in Delaware, Maryland, Missouri, Arkansas, Texas and Louisiana, "thus securing to freedom all the tates north of the Potomac and west of the Mississip-

pi." If all the states named will not consent to this arrangement, the proposition might be offered to any that would accept. The Tribune ridicules the secession of Floridastate which, in 1850, had only 80.000 inhabitants, and has now probably not quite 100.000, or something less than the population of the 17th Ward of this city

It says: It says:

"We certainly shall not advocate coercion in her case, unless it be to the extent of sending back a dozen or two of the Seminoles, whom the hated Pederal Government expelled, at enormous expense, from the everglades and hoummecks of that delectable peninsula! Unless the new generation of Floridians are of different stuff from their immediate ancestors, six hearty war-whoeps would send the whole hundred thousand scurrying beyond the borders of their imposing dominions!" posing domin

hundred millions of dollars, and owes everything t her introduction into the Union; yet she secedes be ause of "the unendurable evils of the Federation The Times advocates the passage of Senator MAN ERRE'S bill, transferring the appointment of City Chamberlain to the Comptroller, as the shortest and most effective way of settling the PLATT and DEVLIN

The Times opines that if the Star of the West had een a shooting star, the courage of the Carolina gunners in firing into her might have been less ques

The Journal of Commerce charges that "Sawans & Co.," having, by "an alliance with abolitionism elevated themselves to power, hope to be able to exereise it by public confession of their errors, and as appeal in behalf of the Union." The Journal seems take pleasure in the thought that Mr. Lincoln instead of taking his position on the fourth of Marc port as the Chief Magistrate of the United State will go to Washington to assume the functions o evernment over a broken and divided people. The Evening Post has an article showing how gre

miners the cities of Baltimore and New Orleans would be, should Maryland and Louisiana refuse to join South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia and Florida, in making the ruinous experiment of secession. These two cities would draw to them much of the trade that is driven away from the ports held by the seces sionists.

The Post modifies its former opinion, that floating custom houses, protected by armed vessels, should be placed at the mouths of the harbors commanded by the insurgents, and now says: To permit no trade of any sort with the ports now excupied by the insurgents is by far the most compendious way, as well as the most easy to execute and the least likely to be attended with unpleasant.

It is clearly the duty of the federal governme It is clearly the duty of the federal government not to allow supplies of any kind to be received by the insurgents as long as they are in arms to resist the laws. To keep the custom houses open and al-low the entrance, oven on the payment of duty, of weapons and munitions of war which are to be used against us, and of provisions for the rebel army al-ready organized or in process of organization, is a co-operation with rebellien which cannot be allowed to continue long.

Publications.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC AND POLITICAL REGISTER, for 1861, has just appeared. HARPER'S MONTHLY and GODET'S LADY'S BOOK S

out for February. The Latest from Kansas. The following communication from General S. C POMEROY, at Atchison, addressed to Mr. BRYANT

Chairman of the New York Committee, will be reawith thrilling interest : W. C. BETANT, CHAIRMAN, &c.: To-day has been to us. Scores of teams from the W. C. BRYANT, CHARMAN, &c.: To-day has been full of interrest to us. Scores of teams from the "Nocsho ceuntry" have come today—trod their weary way for eight days, and have come through the severest storm of the season. Mr. L. C., from Geneva, Allen county, came with cattle in nine days, through mow and icc—his cattle lame, his own feet, out at both sides and ends of his shoes, had been frozen, and, as he walked, litterally left footprints of blood. Baid I, "You have have had a hard time."

"Yes, but I was the best able of any of us to come."

come."
"You must have a pair of shoes." He looked me carnestly in the face, and said, "It won, tdo for me to take them, there are others who need them more than

take them, there are others who need them more than I do."

And then he told me tales of sorrow and suffering until I felt obliged to close the scene. I found that this young man came from Rochester, N. Y.; was a member of the Congregational Church, Rev. Mr. Nourmare, pastor. He told me his father died when he was a boy. He "longed in boyhood for a farm;" had now got one that just suited him, and "could not give it up for one drought." He told me of whole families is ho lived on Sorphum-seed bread, and ground it in a coffee mill by hand.

It was with difficulty I could make him take anything for himself, he was so sanxious to take "everything for the poor folks at Geneva."

My dear friends in New York, I am convinced that there is no digress like hunger! There is despairing sorrow in a household that are crying for bread that no earthly anguish can equal. To feel that one is dying of hunger is a hell of horrors. But to save this, I am daily sending off into the interior over thirty loads of provisions. Through the generosity of our friends in the state, I am daily feeding more men than the whole American army.

han the whole American army.

I am assured by Mr. Anny, now shipping produce n Illinois, that the "freight bills for the next twenty ays will be over ten thousand dollars." What shall do? Yery earnestly, Atchison, K. T., January 3, 1861.

Contributions of money may be sent to the Tree surer, Jose E. WILLIAMS, President of the Metropolitan Bank, New York city. Clothing, &c., may be sent to the room of the Committee, No. 25 Cooper Institute,

THE LATEST NEWS.

- William To Live To Live

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE N. Y. BUN. Political Intelligence. XXXVIth CONGRESS Second Sec

Senate.

Washington, Jan. 16.—The Vice-President presented a message from the President, answering the Senate resolution, relating to his appointment of Joszu Holl, to perform the duties of the office of Secretary of War, made vacant by the resignation of Secretary FLOYD. He fully sets forth the legal resons for the step.

Mr. Rick (Minn.) offered a resolution for the appointment of a special Committee of Seven by the Senate, with instructions to inquire into the expediency of the passage of a general act for the admission of new states, and the readjustment of the limits of California, Minnesoka and Oregon, as follows:—

Pirst: New Mexico shall be bounded on the north by the Sith degree of Isatiude; east by Texas; south by Texas and the Mexican boundary, and west by the 114th degree of longitude.

Second: Kansas, east of longitude 149; a small portion of Kensas, sheluding the present territorion of New Mexico, north of isatiude 37, and that portion of Nebraska which lies south of latitude 43.

Third: An enlargement of the juristiction of Minnesota, to embrace the proposed territory of Dectah and the portion of Nebraska lying north of latitude 43.

Fourth: An enlargement of the jurisdiction of Oregon so as to merge and include the Territory of

rth: An enlargment of the jurisdiction of Oregon so as to merge and include the Territory of Washington.

Fifth: A re-adjustment of the state of California, so as to include that portion of Utah and New Mex-ico lying west of longitude 114. Mr. Bigi.zz (Pa.) moved to take up Mr. Czitrzz-

Mr. LATHAM (Cal.) opposed Mr. Power, amendman (Mr. Foor) here decided that the unfinished business, being the Pacific Railrowl Bill, takes precedence of the special order, the Kansa-

Mr. Bigi.gn moved to postpone all other business, ered to permit no more indignities, to the offered to

Mr. Bioler moved to postpone all other business, and take up the Crittenden resolutions.

Mr. Wank (Ohio) called for the yeas and nays, and it was carried—yeas, T; nays, 29.

Mr. Sumer (Mass.) moved for a vote on Mr. Power.

Mr. Sumer (Mass.) moved for a vote on Mr. Power.

Mr. Sumer (Mass.) moved for a vote on Mr. Power.

Bus amendment on article 1st, line 14, after the word "territory," to insert "now held or hereafter to be acquired." The following is the vote:

Yors—Messers. Baker, Bayard, Benjamin, Bigler, Bragg, Bright, Cingman, Crittenden, Douglas, Fitch, Green, Gwin, Hemphill, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson, (Tenn.) Kennedy, Lane, Mason, Nicholson, Pearce, Pok, Powell, Pugh, Rice, Saulsbury, Sobastian, Slideil and Wagfall—29.

Nays—Messers. Anthony, Bingham, Cameron, Chardler, Clark, Collamer, Dixon, Dodittle, Durkee, Fessenden, Fost, Foster, Grimes, Harlan, Hale, King, Latham, Seward, Simmens, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade and Wilson—24.

Mr. Wans (Ohio) made a motion to vote on Mr. Biolexis motion to postpone regular budness, and continue the consideration of the Cartrenden resolutions. The following is the vote:

continue the consideration of the Cherrikandar resolu-tions. The following is the vote:

Yees — Mosers, Buyard, Benjamin, Bigler, Bragg, Bright, Cingman, Crittenden, Donglas, Fach, Green, Hemphill, Hunter, Ivessen, Johnson of Tennessee, Kennedy, Lane, Mason, Nicholson, Paarce, Polk, Powell, Pugh, Rice, Saulsbury, Sebastian, Slidell,

Powell, Pugh, Rice, Saulsbury, Sebashan, Buden, Wigfall—27.
Nays.—Messrs. Anthony, Baker, Bingham, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Dixon, Doolittle, Durkee, Fessenden, Fost, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, King, Latham, Seward, Simmons, Summer, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, and Wilkinson—26.

Mr. Simmons (R. I.) took the floor.

Mr. Simmons said:—I am a states-rights man as well as anatonal man. These personal liberty bills of Massachusetts I believe passed when both branches of the Legislature of that state and the Governor were Democratic. The slavery question belongs to the United States to decide. It is a mer matter of moonshine about its belonging to the states indviduthine about its belonging to the states indvidu

moonshine about its belonging to the states indvidually.

Mr. Anthony (R. I.) obtained the floor. He said, "We ought not to quarrel about territories which we have not. Let us settle the difficulty now surrounding us. Let the public mind cool. Let there be unchecked devotion to the Union. Are we not all still brothers of the saize household, through migration and intercourse.

I will not believe that in the madness of popular folly and delusion the most benignant government on the earth is to be broken down. I believe that there are no grievances that cannot be settled within the Union under the Constitution. I believe that there are no differences that cannot be amicably settled if they are approached by the other side in the spirit of those whom we have succeeded, and the fruits of whose labor we have inherited. (Earnest after the said in the gallories.)

appliance in she malinries.

Ar. Contaking (Yi.) called for a vota on postporing the consideration of the Crittenden resolutions and to take up and fix a day for the consideration of the Kansas Bill.

the Kanass Bill.
The vote resulted—year, 25; nays, 30.
Mr. Bindham (Mich.) moved that a vote be taken
on Mr. Class's motion to amend Mr. Cartenber's
measure by striking out the preamble and the res-

lution.
The vote resulted as follows:—
Yras—Mossey. Anthony, Baker, Bingham, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Dixon, Doolittle, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, King, Seward, Simmons, Sumner—20.
Avs—Mossey. Bragg, Bright, Clingman, Critten—den, Pitch, Green, Gwin, Hunter, Johnson (Ten.) Kennedy, Lane, Latham, Mason, Nicholson, Paarce, Polk, Powell, Pugh, Rice, Saulsbury, and Sebastian delastical and Sebastian delastic

-21. Messis. Benjamin, Slidell and Wighall did not Mr. Douglas came in after the vote was deternined, and asked to record his vote.

The subject was then laid on the table.

M. Gwin, (Cal.,) moved to take up the Pacific Rail-

Mr. Collames, (Vt.,) moved to take up the Kansas The chair stated that the motion to take up the Pacific Railroad bill was before the Senate.

Mr. Bigler (Pa.) moved that the Senate go into Exon carried.

the doors were reopened.

Mr. CAMERON (Pa.) moved a reconsideration of the vote laying the Crittenden resolutions on the table, pending which the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives

House of Representatives.

Mr. Cox (Ohio) presented resolutions passed by the legislature of Ohio, expressive of attachment to the Union against secession, and declaring that the laws should be maintained against one state interfering with the affairs of another, &c.

He said that Ohio did not unanimously pass theresolutions, but has already begun the work of conciliation, giving a vital stab to the Persenal Liberty bill; and he had been assured that the work will go on till every olinoxious act of legislation shall be removed from the statute book. Full justice will be done to all sections.

Mr. Cox said that they held up the hands of the Admistration in enforcing the laws and maintaining the Union, and that they were the sentiments of

Administration in enforcing the laws and maintain-ing the Union, and that they were the sentiments of

ing the Union, and that they were the sentiments of the people of Ohio.

Mr. Davis (Ind.)—And what are the resolutions?

Mr. Cox.—Well, sir, they endorsed the speech which I was making at the time they were passing the Senate. (Laughter.) Mr. Cox said that he would take the occasion to notice the perversion of his remarks and those of Mr. McClexanno by the gentleman from Texas; the latter had perdicated his attack on a remark made by a colleague (Mr. Vallandom attack) on a remark made by a colleague (Mr. Vallandom attack) as to carving out our way from the West with a sword. Every one knows that my colleague is against coercion; yet, his remarks were made a basis of a speech, as if he (Cox) had made unreasonable thrests. What he said was that the President was right. He had acted on the defensive and against aggression, and he would be sustained. These resolutions sustained him.

utions sustained him.

Mr. Caawrond (Ga.) moved to lay them on the Mr. SHERMAN (Ohio) urged that they should be read, and they were read. Mr. Cox added, that already the Ohio Legislature, in the best feeling of comity, was at work and doing their part in repealing unjust laws, and they have killed the Personal Liberty Bill, which passed the

Inst Senate.

Mr. Hindban (Ark) put a question to Mr. Cox, as to one of the resolutions, and saked in relation to the right of transit with slaves, whether Ohio proposed to give that.

Mr. Cox.—It is not my province to answer what they will do as to that. The resolution referred to is in the language of the Constitution.

Mr. Braner, (Ky.)—What will they do as to the returning of fugitives from justice?

Mr. Cox said already a bill is introduced to execute the Constitution in that respect, and to repeal the obsoxious laws, and I hope it will pass.

The resolutions were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Braces (N. Y.) presented memorials numerously

The resouthons were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Briggs (N.Y.) presented memorials numerously signed, of citizens of New York, in favor of the propositions of the Border State Committee.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union on the army bill.

Mr. chanserr (Va.) thought the time had come when they should consider the impending dangers calmly without passion. The cause of the present crisis is not the mere election of Lincoln and Hawlin, but the dominion of one section over another, differing in the character of its insitutions and races. The Republican party has steadily advanced till it has gained possession of nearly all the northern states.

It controls the House now, and it cannot be long

states.

It controls the House now, and it cannot belong before it will have entire possession of the legislative and executive departments, unless there is some great change, which is not likely to occur. The Republican party is smis-slavery, and without this it never could have come into being, and would be dissolved. The party is eminently sectional, because no southern state could approve or unite with it. The party is made up of abolitonists, with Americans and deserters from the Democratic party.

In the course of time the Republicans will have the necessary two-thirds to change the Constitution, to the detriment of the South and the destruction of her property. Mr. CALBOUN, years ago, predicted the results of the vicious organization of northern acciety. The corruption of the shate and city governments of New York was mentioned by Mr. GARBUTY, to show the national workings of the government based on numerical majorities. The South cannot expect the North to aboud in its anti-slavery principles, nor can the North expect the South to abandon their views and principles. Let each section be content to differ from each other, and remember that the only safety of the Union is in ababate equality. There can be no great secrifice to secure the rights designed to the Constitution. His state (Virginia) would ghadly preserve the Union. Not long since she would have advised her southern sisters to accept modernate terms of accommodation but the Republicans rejection of all compromises, and still more their insulfing silence and determination to rule, even by the sword, have strengthened the convictions of appresentation of danger. Virginia would jelon p.) Border State Confederacy, but would ally hencelf with the

South. As the oldest state she would be the leader. He argues that to resort to coercion would put as end to the Union, and spoke confidentially of the power of the South to resist her enemies. He adving the power of the South to resist her enemies. He advingment and adjustment between the two sections. The possible. He favored a separation of the Union is possible. He favored a separation of the northern and southern states; each having its own government, but both united in custodas, with an alliance for defensive purposes against the rest of the world. This would secure all the advantages, without the evils, of the present political system.

Mr. Gebler (Ohio) representing part of Cincinnati, and that its citizens and those opposits in Kentucky lived on terms of most friendly intercourse, and come what may, they will maintain thay condition of affairs. Those whom he represented were for the Constitution and Union, and the enforcement of the seisure of forts, magazines, etc., and to crown all, the South Carolina authorities have fired into a vessel in the service of the United States, carrying at her mast head that flag which save fired into a vessel in the service of the South has insulted and treated northern men as conquered people. Merchants of Cincinnati have been ordered home by Louisians for no other reason than upholding a presidential candidate of their own choice. We should stop this work of traitors and viadicate the laws. They must prevail, and the government must put down traitors by the strong arm. Forbearance has ceased to be a virtue.

He characterized the southern movement as cold the characterized the southern movement as cold blooded rebellion. There was no cause for rebellion in a Government where people make and control it. Rebellion is a leap in the dark; a high crime; wild snarchy; and if successful must end in civil war, and consequent desolation. He suggested to the seces-sionists would it be an act of prudence for them

as would become us.

I live instead of men.

MAYNAED (Tenn.) asked if such acts as those

Maynaed (Tenn.) asked were done in the to which the gentleman alluded were done in the Union, what would be done if the Union was broken

Mr. Gunney replied, that if the union was broken up there would be war and the test will be as to who is the strongest. Did southern gentlemen expect that the people of the North West would fold their hands with indifference and see their steambosts fired into and their merchants driven home. How long were the North West to continue pesceful under this state of things. If a bill should be passed giving the President authority to sustain the national government you could have a hundred thousand men from the West and then let the worst come. The people of Ohio have through their Legislature recently unanimously passed resolutions in favor of maintaining the Government.

Mr. Holman Mod Languagingt recession.

the Government.

Mr. Holman (Ind.) argued against secession.

Mo one would question the right of revolution for intolerable oppressions, but those did not exist. Therefore, if the government was overturned, it would be without justification or excuss. The people whom he represented would not consent that the Union should be destroyed. They would rally around it. He could not, however, despair of the Republic, and trusted that it would continue to endure.

Republic, and trusted that it would continue to endure.

Mr. Monns (III.) said—There is treason against the Constitution and it has grown to large proportions, and its heavy footsteps are heard all around us. The most hopeful begin to despair of the republic. The sconer we make up our minds to resist disunion, the better. We should move on with steady nerve and unfairering step in the line of duty. Such is the verdict of every patriot. The last scene in the Lecompton drama has been played out, producing on one hand the overthrow of the Democratic party, and on the other, the destruction of the government. Who would have supposed that Mr. Buchana, on his return from abroad, would have become the instrument of the nation's ruin. Nano fiddled while Rome was burning, and Mr. Buohana while the whole Republic is failing into ruin, complacently comes forward and says he is not responsible for it. But he, (Monns) said with the whole country as Nathan said to Davin, "Thou art the man." The blackness and darkness will overshadow Mr. Buchanan's memory. If there were needed any other inscription on his tomb, it should be "God have mercy on him." (A voice from the Republican side. Amen!)

He referred to his former remarks to show that his predictions have been realized respecting the breaking the house of the Democratic party by an odious demonstration. The President had descended from his high position to maliciously operate against Mr. Douglas. It had been said by outsiders that Buchanan's the last of the Constitutional Presidents; but it might, with more truth, be regarded that he is the first of Constitutional tyrants and usurpers. The President had visually surrendered the Government to the secononists, who gained his ear. He travelled with them to the verge of dissolution, but reinsing to take the leap they turn their keen blades against him, and he now cries for help. While he presches like a patriot, his acts are like those of a traitor. He would say to him, "deceitful man, be sure that your sins will foot our of th Mr. Monns (Ill.) said_There is treason against

Mr. Thomas (Tem.) obtained the floor. The committee rose, and the House adjourned.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE Genete

Albany, Jan. 16.-REPORTS.-Mr. HILL news, from the select committee on Federal Rela-tions, presented a majority report—Messrs. Srinoia, and Co.vrn dissenting.

Wherzes, The Constitution of the United States was ordained by and for the people thereof; and, whereas it establishes the paramount authority of the Government, and provides for the perpetuity of the Union;

Therefore, Resolved, (if the Assembly concur.) That the people of this state, irrespective of party dis-tinctions, do hereby declare, that the rights of the people of a single state or several states, to absolve themselves at will from their solemn obligations to the Federal Union cannot be acknowledged. The principle and the objects which the General Govern-ment was formed to secure, are repugnant to such authority, and the exercise thereof, wheresover or howsoever attempted, is treasonable, and must be resisted by all the remedies provided in the Consti-tution. The first duty, therefore, of the citizens of New York, is to be directed to the preservation of the Union.

New York, is to be directed to the preservation of the Union.

Resolved, (if the Assembly concur) That the Legislature will sustain the Executive of the state in the offer and pledge of the military power and resources of the state; and that they will "provide for calling for the milita to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrection and repel invasion," whether within or without the state.

Resolved, (if the Assembly concur) That the State of New York is faithful to the Federal Union, and will

New York is faithful to the Federal Union, and will make every needful sacrifice to maintain it in its integrity. At the same time New York will make equal sacrifices to support the several states in all their constitutional rights.

Resolved, (if the Assembly concur), That Gongress has no power to interfere with slavary in the several states, or any of them.

Resolved, (if the Assembly concur), that although we believe Congress possesses the power to abolish we believe Congress possesses the power to abolish

re believe Congress possesses the power to abolist lavery in the District of Columbia, yet it is inexpe-sent to exercise such power nulses upon the following conditions:

1st. That abolition should be on the vote of a majority of qualified voters of the District, and with the consent of the state of Maryland.

2d. That ti should be gradual.

3d. That compensation should be made to unwilling owners.

ling owners.

Resolved, (if the Assembly concur), That Congress
should not inhibit or impair the inter-state traffic of
persons held to service or labor under the laws of the
several states, or any of them.

That while the Resolved, (if the Assembly concur), That while the endition of fugitive slaves from service or labor is a

rendition of fugitive slaves from service or labor is plain constitutional obligation, and should be faith fully observed, the law of 1850 contains provision which seriously obstruct, if they do not prevent, its execution. These should be modified. A motion to print extra copies of the report having

been made.

Mr. Laffiam said: We already passed resolution tendering the whole force of the Government twards the settlement of this matter, and he was opposed to any action at the present time, thinking that such course would rather retard than hasten. settlement.
The metion to print was referred.
Mr. Fanny presented the eighteenth annual report the gamagers of the New York State Lunstin

Asylum,

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Proceson, making an appropriation for the canal debt and maintenance of the canals for the fiscal year commencing October 1, 1861.

The bill relative to the Finance Department of the city of New York couning up on its third reading.

Mr. Harmonn moved to lay the bill aside for further examination.

Mr. Hammond moved to lay the bill aside for further examination.

Mr. Cours should decline voting for or against any New York city matters without being fully satisfied that the citizens of New York desired it. He had not forgotten the mervilese charges made against the new York city milroad bills. If they voted for, they were charged with being corrupt, and if they voted against them the charge was the same. At some future time he would endeavor to show that Enwis D. Mossan was responsible for the legislation on New York city railroads, that was had at the last session. This bill, he could not learn, met with the approval of those who ought to be consulted in that city. A measure of this character called upon Senators to pause, until the wishes of the people were obtained. When the citizens of New York—understanding the provisions of the bill—shall sak for its passage, he should be happy te vote for it. But with the information he now possessed, he could not vote for the

neasure.

Mr. Manusers—New York Senators certainly were aware that every paper in the city had advocated is passage of the bill. He had no objection to the cours proposed by the Senator from the 13th.

Mr. Bunol. A favored the bill, and recited the his tory of the Chamberlain controversy which rendered the course. t necessary.

Mr. Brassows was willing to vote for this bill, all hough members from the rural districts had often been found fault with for voting for bills relating to

New York.
The bill was laid aside.
The hour of 19 M. havi The bill was laid aside.

The hour of 19 M. having arrived, the Senate proceeded to the nomination of a candidate for Canal Commissioner, in place of SAMUER H. BARNER, deceased, with the following result:

BENJAMIN F. BRUCE WAS nominated by 22 Senators, and WH. W. WHIGHT by 9 Senators.

Mesers. MUNROUS and KELLY were appointed to inform the House that the Senate was ready to meet the House in Joint Convention—which was done, resulting in the election of Mr. BRUCE.

Mr. McGraw—That the Legislature proceed to the election of United States Senstor, in place of Hon. Wm. H. Shward, on the 5th day of February. Laid over under the rule.

Rive dollars worth of stationary was voted to the pages of the Senate. Adjournet.

Amounbly.

Mr. Pannus, to lay a railroad track in Spring street, New York.

Mr. HUTCHINGS, for relief of JOHN CLANCY.
Mr. Proveer, to assend the set authorize
Brooklyn Central and Brooklyn and Jamais
road Companies to consolidate and continuously.

Also, to authorize new railreads in Brooklyn.
Mr. Abcularius, in relation to the New York
Marine Court. Also, to incorporate the Yorkville
Savings Bank.

Savings Bank.

Mr. Danov, an act in relation to Ferries between
New York and Brooklyn. Same as introduced in
the Senate last year by Mr. Srmota.

Also, to widen Main street, Brooklyn.
Mr. Walse, in relation to Gas Companies in New
York city.

York city.
Mr. Moore, to amend Mechanics lien law.
Mr. Messurr, in relation to ferries between New
York and Brooklyn. [Includes both Eastern and
Western district Ferries in its provisions.]
Mr. Weneren, to amend sot relative to firemen i Western Giberts, to amend act relative to firemen in New York city.

Mr. Surawoon, to provide for proper supervision of New York treement houses, and for one and instruc-

RILECTION OF A CANAL COMMISS At 12 o'clock, the House proceeded to vote for lanal Commissioner to fill the vacancy occasioned the death of Hon. Samuel H. Barnes.

WILLIAM W. Waters received 32 votes.

BENJAMIN F. BEUGH was voted for by 83 members and declared to be nominated on the part of the As sembly.

Mr. Fullerron moved the appointment of a committee on the part of the House to wait on the Senat and notify that body that the Assembly had made nomination for Canal Commissioner. Adopted, an Messrs. Fullerron and Jones were appointed sair Committee. Committee,
Senstors Muyron and Krill announced that the
Senate had nominated a Canal Commissioner an

were ready to meet the House and compare nomina-Messrs. Full.meron and Johns reported that the and notified the Senate as instructed.

The Senate then came in the Assembly Chamber, preceded by the Sergeant-at-Arms of each House, and the President and Clerk to the Senate. preceded by the Sengeautest-Arms of each House, and the President and Clerk to the Senate.

The President of the Senate (Lieut. Governor Campelly then took the Chair, and the Clerks of the Senate and Assembly read the proceedings of their respective Houses in the case.

Lieut. Gov. Campella declared Brazans P. Buros, of Madison county, duly elected to fill the vacancy in the office of Galai Commissioner escasioned by the death of Sames H. Barses, and the Senate returned to their Chamber.

INTRODUCTION OF BULL.

Mr. Burs, to open up the great forests of northern New York, by means of wagon roads. Adjourned,

Important Dispatches to the Commander New Orleans, Jan. 15 .- Consul Pickens we Vers Cruz this morning, bearing important dis ontches from Washington to the Commander of the Gulf Squadron, It is rumored they were for a con centration of the fleets at the mouths of the Missis

sippi and the harbor of Pensacola.

Georgia. Milledgeville, Jan. 16 .- The Convention met at 1 clock. Judge Benning was chosen temporar chairman, subsequently, Geo. W. Crawford wa elected President by acclamation, and A. R. Lama f Muscogee, was elected Secretary.

A committee was appointed to wait on Comoners One, of South Carolina, and Shorter, of Ala mma, and request them to communicate with the Convention, also to accept sents. The Convention adjourned until to-morrow, New York Military Association.

Albany, Jan. 16 .- The Military Convention

easury, which was agreed to. After a long discus

sion as to how much money should be asked, ti

subject of framing a bill to be presented to the Legis

met again this morning. Generals HALL and Spice were in attendance. The recommendation of the committee to review the Militia law for more thor ough enforcement, was adopted; also a recommends tion to increase the force. The Committee recon mend that an application be made to the Legislatur to pass a bill to pay the military from the stat

ature, was referred to a Special Committee, wit power to act as their judgment dictated. Gen. Scott was made an Honorary Member, roposition being received with applause.

New Orleans, Jan. 14 .- The volunteers her are daily drilling, and reinforcements are surround ing the forts.

From Albany. Albany, Jan. 16.—DRAN RICHMOND, ex-Lieut Governor Church, ex-Governor SEYMOUR, ISAA Burrs, of the Rochester Union, ex-Marshall Jawarn and T. H. PARMELER, of the Buffalo Courier, are the Delaware House today. There is a rumor that onsultation is to take place amongst prominent Deocrats, to advise as to the propriety of opposing, by ll means in their power, any policy that will, under

any circumstances, lead to civil war. A call will emanate probably from the Representa tives in the Legislature and be issued for delegates from each assembly district to meet at Alosny,—as a preliminary to a Democratic Nations Convention to convene at an early day to take int onsideration the state of the country and see what

smedy for the existing distraction can be suggested The Mobile Collector. Mobile, Jan. 15 .- The Collector has refused t

onor federal drafts until orders from the Governo of Alabama. From Washington. Washington, Jan. 16 .- General Dix has er ered upon his duties as Secretary of the Treasury. He attended a cabinet meeting yesterday. Mr. Re MAN, Chief Clerk, has been commissioned as As-

sistant Secretary, ad interien, in place of CLATTON, Washington, Jan. 16 .- Col. HAYNE, Commis sioner from South Carolina, has, it is understood moderated his views since his arrival here. He will

remain kere several days. The opinion is almost unanimous in secession cirles that all collision for the present should be studiously avoided. Col. HAYNE has been daily counselling with the leaders of the secession move who are opposed to precipitating hostilities. It is believed that strong representations have been made within two days past, urging the authorities of South Carolina to afford Major Anderson every facility for marketing and other domestic supplies.

A plan is now before the Committee on Federa Relations of the House of Delegates at Richmond which is regarded with much interest in politica pircles here. The idea originated with Mr. Payor of the Federal House of Representatives, and has re ceived the cordial endorsement of Mossrs. Critten DEN, Breckingidge, Douglas, William C. River and other distinguished gentlemen, embracing all shades of southern and conservative opinion. Lieut. Hall left today with instructions to Majo

Anderson. Their character has not transpired, is ascertained from a reliable source that the coops will not be withdrawn from Fort Sumter, a lemanded by the South Carolina authorities, as that the post will be defended. Such is the presen condition of affairs. The Senate, in executive session, today confirmed

the appointment of Mr. TAYLOR, chief clerk in th New York Post Office, as Postmaster. minority reports have not yet all been made from the Committee of Thirty-three. Mr. Love, Georgia, and Mr. HAMILTON, of Texas, unite on some hing like the CETTENDEN basis. Messrs. NELSON AD FERRY have each presented their views.

Mr. ADAMS, of Massachusetts, withdraws his asset o the majority report, for the reason that the sout ern members have generally retired from the Com nittee, thereby showing an unwillingness to accep anything the North could yield in the way of a c promise. The minority report signed by the representatives of the Pacific coast, Messrs. Buround Stour, declares the requisite site for Constitu tional amendments by this Congress cannot be had and since there is such a contrariety of views and opinions among members of the same party as lear no hope from their action which would meet all de mands, they are willing to refer the matter of differ nce between the North and South to the source of Federal power, and to the delegates elected with view direct to their settlement.

They concur in many of the measures recommend ed by the majority, and report a resolution addition to theirs. This resolution received 14 votes, while 5 voted against it in the Committee, and proposes to all a National Constitutional Convention. call a National Constitutional Convention.

The Secretary of the American Colonization Society in his report read at the annual meeting last night, said the statement that the Africans taker from aboard the Echo had been sold into slavery on the African coast, was false. They are now in Liberia, and well.

ing was held here this evening, to sustain the Gen eral Government in its enforcement of the laws and pledging New Jersey in men and means to put down rebellion. The Legislature was recommended to take action in the matter. Speeches were made by SR, Dr. SKELTON, Mayor MILLS, C. W. JA

und H. N. CONGER.

New Jersey.

The Sleop-of-War Brooklys. Norfolk, Jan. 16th .- T. B. MILLS, master of the sloop-of-war Brooklyn, again tendered his resignation last night, and will immediately go South.

Charleston, Jan. 16.—Gov. Pt a message to the Legislature, advis two more military companies and o to serve three years. He advises a on of the extensive fortifications i This may be expensive, but con-shall soon have a Southern Confed necessary to protect the sea coast sier the twoops to the southern g fanatical excitement of northern peo

we expect to preserve peace, we The House of Represe to stay the collection and prosecution by South Carolinians to men in the es until after December next.

Lieut. MEAD, of Fort Sumter, reac ernoon, on a leave of absence to go l on account of the illness of his siste North Carolina Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 16.-Antilutions were passed to a second read last night, and will besconsidered again The resolutions are strong age

pledge the whole power of the stat sttempt by the government to coerce The convention bill is being debe tonight. Missouri Legislati St Louis, Mo., Jan. 16 .- The passed the Senste last night. The

31; nays, 2. The bill leaves it to th at the time the delegates are electe ession ordinance, if passed, shall b people for ratification. The election be held Feb. 18th, and the Conventi Arkansas Legislati Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 16 .-

egislature has unanimously passed

the question of calling a Convention the 18th of February. If a majority is tion the Governor is to appoint the d Anti-Coercion in Phila Philadelphia, Jan. 16.-There wa gathering at National Hall tonight, fo iliation and not the coercion of th

peaceful separation if it must be rath On the resolutions being read there some disposition to oppose them by audience, and a gentleman on the pla smend them. He was immediately r A large police force was in intendar Speeches were made by Hon. Isan GEORGE M. WHARTON, U. S. District WM. R. REED, HOU. BENJAMIN H. I others_all BRECKINEIDGE Democrats. Several attempts were made at distu frequently cheering for the Union, Gen

opposition was thrown out of the win of great excitement ensued, and many n before order was restored. On the question being put by Hon. 'as to where Pennsylvania would dismemberment of the Union," hunds the South," which sentiment was lust The South was asked to wait until a Democracy were again in power. All the speeches united in commendi TIN'S inaugural address for its conciliat

Major Andrewson, and groaning for S

and the Palmetto flag. At length the

Pennsylvania. Philadelphia, Jan. 16 .- The Lar ress, of this evening, contains a comm NATUANIEL BURT, a Republican, carnest State Legislature to take immediate steps the border states by sending commi legislatures with a pledge of Pennsylva formance of her constitutional duties towastate, to counteract the exertions of the nissaries in those states.

Virginia Legislature. Richmond, Jan. 16 .- The House Co. Recomma, Jan. 10.—Inc House Cot Federal Relations reported on Mr. Sauras; that it is inexpedient for the Federal G under existing circumstances, to make an military force, inasmuch as it would be in construction and tend to create uneasiness construction and tend to create uneasiness lic mind; and requesting the Governor to mediate information of the purposes of a government with respect to strengthening to force in the arsenals, &c., in Virginia. No taken on the report. The Committee we leave to sit during the session to consider tent information. ant information recently received.

The proceedings of the Senate are unit

Foreign Intelliger The Teutonia has arrived at Cape R six days later from Europe. The bomi

Gaeta still continues. No news of import

THERE ARE IN LONDON 36 refuge and industrial schools—15 for boys, as one for girls. In these institutions, 40 are at this present moment -being fed. THE LADIES OF ROME manage wingenuity to combine in portions of the or ornaments, the three Italian colors making the intention so apparent allike a challenge to the authorities. dress, with red flowers and green leave hair, is a favorite costume, but, as it interests to the second control of the control of the cost.

imprudent to adopt it too generally, tions and badges on a similar scale are For City News, see Third READERS OF THIS PAPER who unfortunately have friends given

LOVE OF STRONG DRINK. DR. ZELL'S PAMOUS REMEDY THAT TERRIBLE DISEASE. The powders, which are small, may be given us to the drinker, if necessary, in Codies. Tea of Warranted perfectly harmless, and will not names. They take right hold of the Discass. 63 Division st, and at Mrs. BEACH'S, 314 Filed M. Y., and at Mrs. HAYES, 175 Fulton st, Brog PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

WISH I KNEW WHAT TO DO WITH M I cannot govern him. Learn how to direct him are endeavoring to restrain him. He is always chief, you say. That very power which leads him mischief wants direction, and a knowledge of the

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! MAY BE HAD
(Thursday) evening, at the China Arcade, 105 at, Brooklyn. The goods to be sold are china, tollet sets, and fancy articles in great variety, of crockery and stone china ware, glass ware, cound; the goods all first class, and affording a fopportunity to buyers to replenish their stock. Seevening and Saturday evening.

neglect reading the advertisement of Dr. Am headed "To the Sick and Afflicted," on the four of this paper. It is a medicine worthy a trial. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS is the best and cheapost article for dressing and fying, cleaning surling, preserving and restorthair. Ladies try ft. Sold by all druggies.

GENERAL NOTICES.

P Serofulous disorders, resulting in sor-bad less, dry scurvy, ulcers, &c., originate in fe-and withstal secretions. Holloway's Pills will to ity cleanse the blood, and his balsamic Ointment it external eruptions. An Excellent Cough Romedy. All who are troubled with COUGHS or COLL would get speedy relief, should try a bottle VIM.5

COUGH EXTERMINATOR,
the best article of the kind now offered for sale,
on the first aggerrance of a Cough and you will &
fore usflip one bottle, that the Cough has entise
you. Price 25 Cents per bettle. For sale at the I
66 South Becond st, Williamsburgh, and by dr
generally.

SOCIETY NOTICES. Ennishillen Ledge No. 29, A. P. A. members are hereby notified to askend in full their Lodge Rooms, 187 Bowery, on Thursday Memer, the I'ld hint at 7 o'clock, to proceed themes a friendly visit to John Knor Lodge No. As Rinkerbooker Hall, oruser 5th effect and the order JOSEPH FIZMING, W. M. DAVID THEE, Rob Sec.

Trenton, N. J., Jan. 16 .- A very large meet Masonic The members of Ionic Led 496, F. & A. M., are requested to attend a spec-ing at their lodge room, 161 Bowery, on this (Ti evening, at 7/4 o'clock, for work and instruction THOMAS M. WOODS, I HUGH A. LIGGET, Sect

A. C. H.—A special meeting of No-be held at Millar Union Hall, Greenpoint Long on Thursday, January 17th. All members are re to attend, as business of importance is to acted. By order of JOHN LENNON, President CHAEL LARKIN, Sec.

A. P. A.—The officers and members of Knox Ledge, No. 36, A. P. A., are requested to be teal in astendance, at their rooms, comer 25d six 8th avenue, this Thursday, 17th inst., at 70 or m., to receive the members of Ennishillen Ledge 29, A. P. A. By order W.M. J. PORTER, W. M. B. GILES, Rec. Sec.